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LITERARY NOTICE.—The "Earl of Mayfield" has had a remarkable success. Its publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, have already issued the fourth edition. The leading papers speak of it in terms of the highest praise, and it has all the appreciation that the most sanguine expectations of the author could have anticipated. It is a decidedly popular romance. For sale by all booksellers.

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ROOMS SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CITY AND PARISH COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY,

New Orleans, March 11, 1880.

To the Presidents Central Clubs, Ward Committees, and Republican Voters City and Parish of Orleans.

Republican Ward Committees and Presidents of Ward Clubs are reminded of the necessity of prompt organization and reorganization in anticipation of the approaching campaign. The disgrace brought upon the party in Orleans by lukewarmness and imperfect organization in December last must not be suffered again. Last year but 5,800 Republican votes were cast in the city. In 1876 the party vote here was 15,321. The difference represents what can be accomplished by united action and hard work. The Republican party in this city is really stronger than it was four years ago. The vote of 1876 can be equaled in 1880 if only all Republicans will do their duty. The rank and file of the party will do their duty provided those who direct the organization and initiate political activity will do theirs. If in any ward the vote falls very much short of the vote for Hayes the fault will be charged to those in charge of the party's interest there, and the blame will be justly theirs.

The party is in better order than ever before. Its interests are more nearly in the hands of its working members than ever before. It remains for them to justify the changes which have been made and the confidence reposed in them. This can be done only by hard work and success. By success the managers will be judged, and rightly judged; for if they do their full duty success is certain.

Central Clubs should be fully reorganized not later than April 1, 1880, and precinct rolls should be fully made up by April 15th. Officers of clubs and ward committee men should see that every Republican be enrolled and induced to take his full share of interest in the work. Every man should be brought to understand that mainly upon his work will depend his condition for four years to come. Every voter should be made to feel that he is a member of a great National party, including five millions of men; that all this mighty host is with him and beside him in a political struggle which will decide his political fate, and the political status of the Nation for a generation to come. All must feel that we play for a mighty stake—a stake worth all the energy and courage we can throw into the work, and all must lend every energy they possess to the service of the party in the conflict.

If any personal or faction differences exist among us, they must be laid aside during the conflict of the year. No man's personal grievances, no man's personal resentments, are worthy of attention while we are in the face of the enemy. Any preferences we possess which may militate against party success must be sacrificed. Those who sacrifice personal preferences, resentments or grievances to the well-being of the party, are certain of grateful remembrance when the victory is won. The Republican party is never of itself ungrateful.

Those who sacrifice the interests of the party to selfish ends, or personal enmities, will not be forgotten either, after the battle is done, and can then count upon a long period of repose from the cares of office and outside the confidence of their betrayed and indignant party.

Instructions will be given from time to time by this committee relative to necessary work in the wards and precincts. Meanwhile, the Ward Committees and Ward Club officers know well what is expected of them and what they have to do in the way of reorganization, and that they will promptly proceed to complete the work (and report the same to this Committee) without further notice is confidently expected.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. GREEN, Chair'n.
A. A. MAURICE,
SEYMOUR ALCORN,
CHARLES BERGERON,
H. POWELL,
JOHN LOUIS,
CHARLES R. GORDON.

From our Colored Exchanges.

[Monthly Guide.]

What a blessing! Not a loafer can be found on the streets of Clarksville.

[Herald, of Kansas.]

"Nothing," says Col. Forney, "so quickly dries up a woman's tears as a kiss." Weeping woman may call on us any hour during the day.

[Journal of Progress.]

We are informed that the Atlanta University has received $10,000 from the estate of R. R. Graves, the founder of the library of that institution. This is a magnificent gift and right well bestowed.

[Utica] Echo.]

White men who bolt their party and then return are honored; but a colored man—well, he belongs soul and body to the grand party of progress, and if he winks Democratic words he is Amsterdamed.

[Christian Recorder.]

The Virginia *Star*, a most excellent paper, is looking forward to a daily issue. We wish it every imaginable success. A colored pulpit, a colored press, and colored education can alone redeem the race.

[Virginia Star.]

The *Dispatch* is still harping on Grant. The *Star* is as yet committed to no man. We are in favor of the Union of the Republican party. But if we can gather anything from the opinions and expressions of those prominent colored men whom we meet daily, we are of the opinion that above all others Grant is the man with them. If any Republican can carry this State, he can. He is the favorite nominee of the Republican party, both whith and colored, thus far.

[Montgomery Advance.]

The Louisiana Legislature has brought the Republican minority before the bar for contempt, and threatens it with expulsion for the expression of an opinion in the Kellogg case, through a memorial to the Senate, in which it accuses wholesale bulldozing and intimidation by the Democracy. It seems to us a very strange course to adopt. Why, if this is to be taken as a precedent, we shall see it adopted generally in our legislative assemblies, and whenever the majority take it into their heads that the minority is troublesome, they will merely pass a resolution of expulsion and so get rid of all further annoyance.

[Elevator.]

The bolt factory of Messrs. Phelps Bros. on Drum street, near California, which has given employment to Chinese for several years have supplanted them by the introduction of five colored boys and a number of white men and boys. One of the colored boys, Festus Myzelle, says that every care and attention is taken with the new hands. The other colored boys are James Hall, Wm. Appo, John Stans and John Kelsey. This is the first good move in a right direction, and we are truly in hopes of hearing that other establishments are acting in a similar manner. The boys employed are honest, studious, attentive and of general good reputation

Lynch Law.

[Translated from the Messager—Franco-Americain.]

It must be admitted that in a country like the United States, where men are initiated in the arts and customs of civilization are required to organize an entire system of social order on an immense theatre, lynch law sometimes becomes an indispensable complement to that legal and regular justice which fails to cover every case and does not strike the culprit with sufficient promptness. It was admissible thirty years ago in San Francisco, which is probably the greatest improvisation of the century, whose rising population was compelled to seize ruffianism by the throat, as Hercules held down the serpents that were sent to devour him. The Californian metropolis understand that this heroic course is no longer necessary; but it is not the case with other parts of the country, where the usage of summary execution is still maintained in certain regions of the West, and especially in the South, where the pretended justice is praticed at the expense of the blacks. If a white man should commit a crime against an individual of the African race, it is seldom that justice interferes, or that the case is not at once quashed. But if a black man wrongs a person of the white race, all diligence is used to procure his arrest and to inflict on him the severest penalty known to the code. But such proceedings are still inadequate, and the dominant race calls for something swifter in execution and safer in consummation.

Often the prisoner is torn from his cell by a mob who hang him to the nearest tree, and quite frequently without proof of his guilt, or of his identity. It is a *Negro*, that settles the question. Sometimes it happens that the offense committed is particulary odious, as for instance, when a man commits rape on a young lady or on a child. In such a case allowance may be made for the indignation of the people, and for the fear they may entertain that the ravisher will escape. But there have been of late summary executions that nothing can justify, and the repetition of which a well regulated society cannot tolerate without being exposed to the charge of having returned to barbarism. We will advert to one example mentioned in our columns a few days past, and of which the American papers have given but a faint notice, as though it were a matter of no unusual importance.

A colored man, Arthur Jordan, was the neighbor of a farmer named Corder, living near Warrenton, in Virginia. This colored man often worked for Mr. Corder, and though a married man and father, had contracted intimate relations with Miss Elvira, the farmer's daughter.

For the purpose of this article the reader should not forget that this young lady was twenty-four years of age.

Sometime ago Miss Elvira left her home and disappeared, when it became known that she intended to meet Jordan at a railroad station. Soon after that another account followed, by which Mr. Corder learned that the fugitive couple had taken refuge in Maryland. He at once organized an expedition with some of his neighbors, and left for that State. They captured the pair, who were passing for husband and wife, brought them back to Warrenton where Jordan was soon thrown into prison. So far we do not see any great wrong, although the process of taking Jordan without a requisition from the constituted authorities, is far from being regular. It will be remarked that Miss Elvira was of age, free to act as she pleased, and her father had no right to control her against her will. But taking into consideration the position of Mr. Corder, there is much to be excused in his rash conduct in disregarding the law, and having the couple arrested; had he gone no further we doubt very much if any one would have ever thought of blaming him. However severe the laws of Virginia may be against the once servile race, a very severe punishment could not be expected in a case like this, for after all, there was no abduction of a minor, and not a shadow of violence. Miss Elvira knew perfectly well what she was doing, and had no other counsel in the matter but the dictations of her own mind and heart. If Jordan is guilty of any offense it is that of having deserted his family to go off with another woman. But if such be the only infraction he has committed against the written law, he is guilty of another offense incomparably more grievous, to-wit: That of having overstepped the limits that divide his race from the white. That was the real crime for which he could not be forgiven. This is the reason why Mr. Corder and his sympathizing friends repaired to the prison, had the doors opened under the pretence that they had an offender to be imprisoned, demanded the keys of the jailor, seized Jordan, dragged him out of his cell and hung him to a tree, after which they quietly returned to their homes. This is certainly a most abominable crime! But who was shocked? No one. We are mistaken. Yes, a colored man, a member of the General Assembly of Virginia announced the bold crime and asked that steps be taken to bring the matter to the notice of administrative and judicial authorities of the Commonwealth. Another representative, but of a different hue, opposed the motion, and said that while he always deprecated a violation of law, yet in this case the lynchers were respectable citizens, and that they had done no more than what was right in relieving society of that Negro, Jordan. This closed the argument, and the case was referred to the committee on Judiciary, where, according to previous understanding, it will rest forever. Thus a most horrible crime is committed in the face of heaven and before the eyes of a whole nation. The asylum intended by law for the safe keeping of prisoners is wantonly desecrated, and a man whose life is under the protection of public power is dragged out and put to death without any form of law. What follows? Nothing! Justice is dumb, administrative authority is dumb, the legislature is dumb. What are we next to conclude? That the Commonwealth of Virginia has relapsed into the state of barbarism, or rather that she has never been out of it. We know, however, that she has produced a few great men. But these distinguished citizens were not strong enough to emancipate her from slavery, that was pure barbarism, and which, after its tardy abolition, left by extraneous presence, a monstrous heritage of prejudices and vices calculated, perhaps, for half a century, to oppose the final triumph of humanity, and civilization. But is that all? Is the State of Virginia alone interested in this matter? Of course not, since she is but a part of this great American nation. Is there not a conscience in this nation that suffers and revolts at these alarming attacks on the sanctity of common justice? Is there not a public opinion to raise a protest against this unbridled license of arbitrary force? We are prompted to ask where is the public press, the guardian of Democratic principles and the defender of republican liberty? Yes, we have all that in the United States, at least in appearance, and yet not a single cry of indignation is heard against the Warrenton outrage. All the newspapers of the country have reported the fact but with the same contemptible indifference as that which characterized the lynchers of Jordan in their murderous business. These same channels of public opinion so fond generally of discussing the different sensations of the world in their various aspects, have been particularly sober and reticent in this instance, confining their notice simply to statements that a man had been killed for a certain reason. But this murdered Negro was a man, and it is a grievous error to think that such a crime may be consummated with so much impunity in the midst of a great nation. If the murderers are not punished, the responsibility falls upon the social circle or the community to which they belong; and if the Nation does not raise her voice to force the chastisement which the State is unwilling to inflict, then she assumes the whole burden. We hold that it is the duty of the Nation to punish all crimes of that sort, and not to gaze upon them with culpable indifference. But of what avail to her is the punishment of crime? It seems to us already that such indifference is sufficiently appalling. We believe that in France public opinion would never tolerate such atrocities and we are certain that if such a thing occurred in that community, the voice of indignation and denunciation from the tribune would be so loud as to rouse both the authorities and the people from their stupor. We remember the time when Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens, by the thunder of their eloquence, would have crushed these fiendish assassins who, under the specious pretext of swift justice, have spread terror in the hearts of the black people of the South. But the voice of these great patriots thunders no more. The capitol is mute. The American press is engaged on issues of finance, and the nation that witnesses these summary executions without a ruffle of alarm, will awake perhaps some day, but, alas! only to see that Lynch Law has become the supreme law of the land, and to find the civilization of the Sioux knocking at the door to obtain the right of sway.

The Governor has not yet named the Judges of the Supreme Court. The *Sentinel* some weeks since suggested the name of Gov. F. T. Nichols as one that would be highly gratifying to the people of Louisiana. Nearly every one of our exchanges has approved the suggestion in the warmest terms.—Thibodaux Sentinel.

Along the Ouachita river above and below Columbia there have been many deaths of horses and mules. One hundred and two have died within less than a week. The disease that is so fatal is not named.—Claiborne Guardian.

When the rise is a few feet more Capt. Dorsey will have to hunt a new landing for the ferryboat at Vicksburg, or be poking his bow into somebody's door at the present landing place.—Madison Journal.

There is serious danger of an overflow. If the spring thaws find the rivers as full as they now are, the worst may be apprehended. Col. Hardee, State Engineer, nearly two weeks ago gave it as his opinion that the water would rise as high as in 1874.—Monroe Bulletin.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAR. 20, 1880.

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Henry Grimes, Thibodaux.

The delegation from Rhode Island is said to be or Blaine.

What is President Hayes going to do about it? That's the question.

Senator Logan immortalized himself by his great speech against ex-Gen. Fitz John Porter.

If you desire to see civil service pure and simple look over the list of Deputy Collector Dumont's committee.

Mr. George Washington, of Assumption, will please accept our thanks for a list of the officers of his parish committee.

The Senate Committee, to whom was referred the nomination of A. C. Wells for Surveyor of the Port, have reported adversely.

The delegates to the National Republican Convention thus far elected stand as follows: General Grant, 136; Blaine, 18; Edmunds, 6; Sherman, 4.

"Monroe," of Jackson, Miss., a new candidate for public favor as a LOUISIANIAN correspondent, makes his appearance in this issue. Read him, it will pay.

Ex-Gov. John L. Palmer, of Illinois, is an aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination. If we are to have a Democrat, by all means give us Palmer.

The Customhouse people evidently do not believe in doing things by halves. They may learn, when it is too late, that their work was overdone last Monday night.

Hon. Henry Grimes, of Thibodaux, has kindly consented to act as agent for the LOUISIANIAN. Our friends in the parish of Lafourche, and adjoining parishes, will please make a note of the fact.

Private advices from North Louisiana inform us that the Republicans of that section of the State, like every other, are unanimously in favor of Gen. Grant, and that he is the only man the colored people will make an effort to vote for next November.

Col. Geo. E. Tichnor, Special Agent of the Treasury, was at the so-called committee meeting and acted the part of overseer admirably; he never failed to prompt the Customhouse employes to up! up! or down! down!! as the supposed interest of his chief required.

Messrs. Crosier, Grimes, and Lewis, esteemed friends from the parishes, called to pay their respects on Thursday, and spoke encouragingly of the prospects in the country, politically and otherwise. They were very welcome visitors, and we shall be glad to see them whenever they come to the city.

The Customhouse.

By wise or injudicious management, the Federal patronage represented in the Customhouse of this city can be made either a means of strength or of weakness to the Republican party. Too commonly it has been managed to cripple or dismember rather than to fortify the party in its fight against the common enemy. Individual incumbents of Federal positions have time and again manipulated and turned the whole force of the building to advance their personal fortunes to the disgust, prejudice and ruin of party interests. The President may fulminate civil service rules prohibiting his subordinates in the Customhouse from active participation in politics, and the order meets with as much ready obedience as a ukase from the Czar of Russia to the American people, commanding them to abstain from freedom of political discussion. Collector Arthur, and Naval officer Cornell, of New York, may be summarily turned out of place, because they dare mildly to disregard the President's orders; but our Federal officials are as much of a law to themselves, absolute and immovable in their domain, as though perched in power to remain for all time. In consequence of all this, the Republicans of Louisiana would be really far better off without this customhouse than with it. If the policy of the officials of that building were even to consult the popular will, and then study to trim their sails to its breeze, no one would perhaps ever care to criticise, much less to censure them; for it must be granted that there is very little of disinterested virtue in politics. But when the occupants of fat positions in that building, regardless of the public at large and utterly defiant of the known wish of their own party, pack committees with a view to bully, dictate and belie the well known sentiment of that party in convention, the epithets in the English language become too weak to hurl indignation at these men. By reference to another column it will be seen that the present State Central Committee, so-called, is only the entire Customhouse called out to do duty in that capacity, for the thousands of hard-fisted Republicans in the State. In the so-called committee of 106 members, more than *sixty* are employees of the government, ranging from the Collector to laborer! The exhibition is as shameful and disgusting as it is demoralizing to the mass of Republican voters. And this is the kind of a committee which has called a convention to elect delegates to Chicago! With ninety-nine hundredths of the party in favor of Gen. Grant as its choice for the Presidency, this "committee of the whole" from the Customhouse propose, in order to retain their hold on the Federal pap, to force Mr. Sherman, or Mr. Blaine, or Mr. Anybody else but Grant down the the throat of the convention. Having a packed committee against the people, they propose to have a packed convention which shall, in the name of party action, label a huge lie on the back of the people. The Negro race is long suffering and easily gulled, but unless the last spark of manhood is crushed out of them, this attempted fraud on their political rights will not succeed.

The action of the Customhouse crowd points out clearly the course that must be pursued by the people in the choice of delegates to the State convention. No man should be chosen as a delegate thereto that is not an outspoken independent Grant man and above the suspicion of being bribed to sell his vote either for money or a place in the Customhouse. By the adoption of such a course the honest masses of the party will not only secure a delegation to Chicago that will represent them aright, but they will be able through their representatives in convention to administer a rebuke to the Customhouse manipulators that will be a standing warning to evil doers in the future.

Send in your advertisements and subscriptions.

Twenty-fourth of May.

By reference to the proceedings of the so-called committee meeting published elsewhere in our columns, it will be seen that the date heading this article has been fixed for holding the Republican State Convention of Louisiana.

Assuming that the convention will complete its labors in one day, but eight days intervene between it and the assembling of the National Convention. To the Republican masses of Louisiana, who are earnestly and enthusiastically in favor of Gen. Grant for the Presidency and impatient for an opportunity to attest their devotion by selecting a solid delegation to the National convention who will respect and carry out their wishes, this action will be a great surprise and a sore disappointment. It therefore becomes our duty as a journalist seeking to reflect the popular sentiment, of our people especially and of Republicans in general, to explain how and why this outrage was perpetrated upon them. To do this intelligently it is necessary to go back to the State Convention held in this city last October, which was made up chiefly of Federal officials, counted in as delegates from the ward clubs by corrupt commissioners of election or who participated in its proceedings upon questionable proxies alleged to have been obtained from remote parishes. That convention thus constituted laid the foundation of the fraudulent action of which we complain, by authorizing Mr. Dumont, its chairman, to appoint 25 members of the so-called State committee.

But this is not the worst of it. At the meeting held by a portion of the committee immediately after the adjournment of that convention, at the request and upon representations of Mr. Dumont that he could not meet the demands made upon him for membership of the committee in the 25 appointments authorized by the convention, a resolution was adopted authorizing him to appoint as many additional members as he might deem necessary to unite and harmonize all elements of the party in the campaign then pending.

Judge Beattie, Senator Demas and several other gentlemen who were present at that meeting deny any knowledge of the passage of such a resolution; and when it is remembered how handy and accommodating the worthy Secretary of the so-called committee is in making up minutes, it may after all, be just possible that no such resolution was adopted at that meeting. For the purpose we have in hand it is a matter of little consequence whether the few gentlemen in attendance at that meeting adopted such an unheard of proposition or not. Mr. Dumont asserts that they did, and acting under the authority conferred by them has appointed 45 persons in addition to the 25 designated in the resolution of the convention, making 70 persons named as members of the committee by him. That the Republican masses were not willing to delegate to Mr. Dumont any such power is demonstrated by the fact that his own convention tabled a motion authorizing him to appoint 40. If his right to appoint an unlimited number be conceded, the purpose of this very remarkable grant of authority is also plain and unmistakable. It was to enable him to harmonize and unite all the elements of the party in the campaign then pending, by the appointment of representative men of these different elements.

But he did no such thing. Having made repeated efforts in the convention to obtain the power to appoint a very large number of the committee and failed, he appeals to a remnant of the committee with better luck. Clothed with the power he desired he does nothing until a few days before he is forced to show his hand, and then he appoints a large number of inconsequential goverment employees, who he assumed would vote as directed by himself and his colleagues, the chiefs of Departments in which these men are employed. The power to appoint, though questionable, might be conceded, but the manner in which it has been executed is without a parrallel in political history, and exhibits a conspiracy against the Republican masses of Louisiana by the Federal officials, such has never been seen before in any State in the Union.

The conspiracy *may* enable them to keep up the deception they are practising upon the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury of their ability to control the delegation from this State to the National Convention in his interest, until his name is dropped out of the Presidential race, but it is too transparent to escape exposure and punishment by the Republican masses of Louisiana, who will see to it that not one of that tribe shall misrepresent them at Chicago, June 2, 1880.

The People Against the Office-holders.

Our Federal office-holders have set themselves up as the masters, instead of being the servants of the people as they should be. In place of seeking to use their offices to help the party which has placed them in power, these men are banded together to crush out all manhood and independence in the large number of voters who neither want nor care for office. The common people are looked on by our Federal officials as so many cattle to do their drudge work in the way of voting and running all the risks and privations of a campaign, while they, the fat officials, are sitting in easy chairs, and drawing pay with the regularity of the rising sun. The bold attempt which is outlined in the shamefully packed committee of last Monday to force a Sherman or some other fraudulent delegation on the people in the coming convention, will certainly succeed unless these common people who hold no offices, and expect none, rise up in their might and begin from now and keep it up until after the election of delegates is completed, to protest loudly against the men in the Customhouse. So far, the programme of these men who are determined to beat Grant when they know that he is the unanimous choice of nearly every Republican in the State, has failed because trusty and sharp leaders have thwarted them. Last Monday the Customhouse crowd intended to elect the four delegates at large, but their impudence did not come up to the sticking point, because they were closely watched. Now then let every club, both in the city and country parishes, see to it, that none but true and tried Grant men are sent to the convention. Let them instruct these delegates that if they return to their constituents without having selected strong and well known Grant delegates to Chicago, that they will hold them responsible, and our word for it, the Custnmhouse folks will be routed all along the line.

This is the people's fight against the office-holders. We are ready and willing to aid to the fullest extent of our ability. If every man puts his shoulder to the wheel, the party will vindicate itself and teach the office-holders a lesson they will never forget.

Last fall, when about to return home from Washington, we called to pay our respects to President Hayes, and, in course of conversation on Louisiana matters, he requested us to say to Gen. Badger, Collector Port, for him, that "he was opposed to Federal officers taking an active part in party organization and primary elections and holding conspicuous positions on political committees, and he would like very much to have him (Badger) and other prominent officials abstain from serving on committees and figuring prominently in party management." If the President will look over the list of the committee (?) he will be able to form a pretty correct idea of how far they have respected his wishes.

We would respectfully call the attention of the School Board to the fact that there has been no public school in town for nearly two years.—Franklin Sun.

Civil Service Rules.

The opposition to Gen. Grant's renomination is led mainly by a class of men who deride the partisans of the General as machine politicians. Their idea of a free and untrammelled action on the part of the people is that Federal officals and employes should be remotely removed from active participation in party conventions and counsels. In alleged violation of this spirit, Mr. Arthur and Naval officer Cornell were removed from the Customhouse in New York. Mr. Curtis, of *Harper's Weekly*, who stands at the head of the hypercritical writers against the "machine," at the time of the removals above noticed, defended the action of the President with the keen cutting logic which characterizes his pen. While in theory, Civil Service Rules are unobjectionable, and may yet find a practical lodgment in the workings of our government, we have never yet been able to recognize their utility to the efficient administration of the public service to such an extent as to justify the removal of an otherwise efficient officer, who fails to comply with the necessity of enforcing them. But be this as it may, so long as the present administration is irrevocably committed to the enforcement of them, it should be impartial in its application of them in every part of the country. The President and Cabinet and the kid-gloved moral journalists who believe in the saving good of the Civil Service Rules and in the political freedom of the people without the interference of Federal official influence should look down this way and witness the unsparing outrage of the Customhouse officials in the war they have begun against the masses in the selection of representatives to Chicago. Those Civil Service Rules are either intended as a dead letter to all purposes except to be used against the enemies of the administration, or the Federal officers at this port should be promptly called on to "hands off," in our local politics.

Let Mr. Curtis turn his attention down to the Pelican State just long enough to see that what he has now for years been alleging against the "Grant machine men," is here being practiced with more abandon against the integrity of our political institutions than it has ever been by Senator Conkling and his friends in the Empire State. Clearly, in Louisiana, if unanimity of a party for a candidate constitutes the "machine" as against official patronage and power on the other hand, then the Republicans of this State are entitled to the odious distinction of being "machine folks," while officials here under a system of Civil Service Rules, who are up to their elbows in all manner of corrupt political actions, are the fit exemplars of public morality.

The people should remember to their credit the following gentlemen in government service who voted against the outrageously late date fixed for the assembling of the State convention:

Col. W. M. BURWELL,
WM. WRIGHT,
WM. ROY,
Messrs. H. C. C. ASTWOOD,
GEO. E. PARIS,
O. P. FERNANDEZ,
W. H. GREEN,
A. WAKEFIELD.

The return of Gov. Pinchback to the "pencil fraternity," as he aptly puts it, will be heard with pleasure by the whole country. The exhibition of bad blood between him and editor Ruby is to be regretted. But Mr. Pinchbach cannot afford to play the "rough." A bludgeon does not look well in his hands.

The *Christian Recorder* will please accept Mr. Pinchback's thanks for both the compliment and rebuke contained in the above paragraph. He pleads in extinuation of his fault the peculiarly harrassing circumstances under which he was forced to depart from the proprieties.

The coming State convention will have not more than 200 members, and not less than one hundred and seventy one.

Crooked Justice.

It is injustice to Democratic government in Louisiana to say that law and order are not maintained. But unfortunately while this is the case, it is only pretty much true when the black man is either the real or supposed criminal. Some colored laborers in the parish of St. Charles made a strike the other day for higher wages, and, as was natural, started out to other plantations to get others of the race to join in with them. Labor strikes for more slush are not unknown to both North and South, and for that matter they are a custom in the civilized world. But it is neither the policy nor custom of governments to put down such strikes with an iron hand, until the strikers have committed overt acts against the peace and have run to excesses that cannot be controlled by the local authorities. The colored strikers in St. Charles neither offered nor inflicted violence on any person until they were first assaulted with murderous fire by two white overseers. Fearful for the consequences of their cowardly act, these two white men jumped on the first train, came to the city and informed the Governor that a second San Domingo edition of Negro butcheries was about to be enacted in the parish of St. Charles; that local power was incapable of dealing with the rampageous L'Ouvertures and Dessalines, and that unless His Excellency hurried up the entire military force of the State to crush these black fiends at one fell swoop, the Devil would soon have a clear bill of sale of that excellent parish. On the *ex parte* representation of these two violators of the law, His Excellency orders the Washington Artillery post haste to quell the "rioters," and then investigate the facts afterwards. The brave cannoneers left yesterday at gray of morn to uphold the majesty of the State against this threatened repetition of the horror of San Domingo. We commend his Excellency's vigor and promptness in the matter; but we have a lurking fear somewhere in our head that had this so-called riot been the crusade of white men against Negroes, the Washington Artillerymen might not yet have been ordered to the seat of war, while the Governor would still be deliberating on the course best to pursue. These "Black Bulldozers," as the Democrat calls them, have simply made a fuss for more wages, that they may decently keep soul and body together; for this they are to be dragooned into peace and quiet at the cannon's mouth. The thousands of midnight raiders and cut-throat white men who have made some parts of Louisiana a hell for our people are part of "we, the people," and therefore are never visited with cannon and "melish," to teach them that they are trampling on law and stamping prosperity out of Louisiana. If Governor Wiltz will, in the coming campaign, be equally as prompt to put down "Bulldozers" as he is in this St. Charles affair, he will have richly justified the wisdom of the people in elevating him to the Chief Magistracy of Louisiana.

An initial copy of the "Mobile Gazette," Philip Joseph, editor, is before us. We have been looking for the birth of the new accession to colored newspaperdom during the last two weeks. Our expectation has been more than fully realized in the neat, spicy journal on our table. Mr. Joseph is an old hand at quill driving and the appearance of this first copy of his new paper clearly shows that though he has been out of the fraternity for some years, he has lost nothing by long absence. We congratulate him and the good people of Mobile on the advent of the *Gazette* into life, and may it live to do much good. We place it among our exchanges.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WETHER---SOCIETY---THE JUBILEE SINGERS, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 13, 1880.

MY DEAR K:—

Our October weather, after stretching out through a period at least four months longer than the almanac prescribed, came to an end this week, and hail! gentle spring! is giving us hail, snow, ice, slush and everything that is mean and uncanny. One of our newspapers kept "The Beautiful Snow" standing in the galleys for the last four months, waiting for a chance to run it in. It has been snowing, after a fashion, nearly the whole of this week, but it has been after such a mean, dirty fashion that the poor devil dares'nt run it in, and the chances are that it will have to be pi-ed yet, unused.

There has not been very much of anything occurring during the past week, so far as I know, and I write principally so as to get a whack at this beastly weather. It has been so long since we have had any chance to grumble that it is really quite too refreshing, you know.

Last Thursday evening at St. Luke's P. E. Church, the Right Rev. Bishop Pinkney confirmed fifteen candidates—four males and eleven females. Among the ladies were three of our young married friends, viz: Mrs. Jennie A. Johnson, Mrs. "Major" Hawksworth, and Mrs. Spencer Murray, Jr. "Beau" Washington was one of the sterner sex who renewed his vows. The spacious edifice was crowded with the friends of the candidates before the hour for the exercises to begin. The Bishop preached a masterly sermon. I have forgotten the chapter and verse, but it was about the Pharisee and the Publican, who went up to the Temple to pray. Of course your wide knowledge of Holy Writ will put you on it at once. His charge after the sermon to the candidates was both impressive and eloquent. The Rector of the church, Rev. Dr. Crummell, assisted at the services with his own rare dignity, and the fine choir rendered the music assigned to them with great sweetness and effect. Starting from the most incongruous elements (the members coming from not less than five different denominations) this choir has made rapid progress, and bids fair to rank with the best of the city before long. "The greatest effort of their lives" will be made on Easter day for which they have some splendid music in rehearsal.

I did not get to run in on the "Jubileers" until their matinee today, but then enjoyed it very much. They all have improved since I heard them some years ago, in voice and melody. I must confess not to have any very strong leaning toward the class of music they sing, probably because I heard so much of it in "slavery times," but there is something about those plaintive old airs, sung by such sweet voices, that will occasionally touch the most *blase*, and I could close my eyes and imagine myself in the old Methodist meeting house, and in fancy hear the ecstatic "amen" and "glory," punctuating the tunes as they swelled exaltingly in "didn't my Lord deliver Daniel," and "Roll Jordan, Roll," or spoke of more peaceful joy in the sweet strains of "In the morning by the brigth light."

The three soprano voices are exceedingly sweet, powerful and under excellent control—Miss Porter seemingly the favorite. The one contralto voice, Miss Lewis, is almost wonderful, especially for so little a body, and fairly rivals a baritone in some of its lower tones. The tenors are sweet voiced, but not sufficiently powerful to hold their own against the superior voices and powerful dominating basso profundo of Mr. Leander, who is next to phenominal. He would make a splendid oratorio singer. I shall try to hear them again next week at Congregational church.

Senator Bruce is getting about again nicely, and if not imprudent will soon be himself again. It is said he was "onaisy," for a fatality seems to attach itself to every one touching that ill fated institution. About a score of its cashiers and clerks have died since its failure. The chairman, two of the members and two of the clerks of the former investigating committees have gone to their long homes, and when so suddenly stricken down it was quite natural that a man should look seriously over these facts and reflect, as it were.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Kelly, and G. T. Ruby, of your village are here at present, and "our" Chester is still with us, and also Lynch, of Miss. Mathews has been off his feed with quite an altogether too "nawsty" a spell, you know, but is slowly improving. Mrs. J. G. B. Marshall is also on the sick lists, Mr. Fleetwood has been "down" for about six weeks now, John Valle is taller than ever—it is a girl, and he swears it just beats all creation, Bradford is "under the weather," and with the beastly weather, it just seems as if everything was going to the "demnition bow-wows."

Mournfully yours,
MARBA.

Some of our Democratic friends have started a Hancock boom. Grant will hand that cock over to Democracy with Tilden's depleted barrel in the idea of November.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAR. 20, 1880.

The political pot is boiling now.

Ex-Gov. Henry C. Warmoth is in the city.

Revival at Union Chapel on Bienville street.

Mr. Charles H. Gordon is the latest arrival.

Mr. B. V. Baranco, of East Baton Rouge, is in the city.

Mr. J. I. Rogers, of Thibodaux, was with us during the week.

Stand from under. The Grant boom has reached Louisiana.

The Jeunes Amis Society have decided to give a pic-nic in May.

Robert Wise's murderer is unknown. So says the coroner's jury.

Only 78 deaths last week. Pretty good for a city of 200,000 inhabitants.

Who will get up an excursion to Chicago during the convention? It will pay.

The rainy spell has been succeeded by clear and rather cool weather.

New Orleans has been visited recently by excursion parties from the North.

There were 88 members of the State Central Committee present last Monday night.

The many friends of William James Roxborough will be pained to hear of his death.

Magnolia Lodge held forth last evening at Exposition Hall. A grand promenade and ball.

Misses Josephine Dorsey and Sarah Dunn have returned home after a pleasant sojourn among us.

There was a grand masquerade soiree last night at the residence of Mrs. Reed, corner of Conti and Basin streets.

Mr. Ross died at the residence of Rev. J. M. Vance, Monday. His remains were taken across the lake for interment.

Mr. Wm. R. Boyd made a landing last Saturday. He has been appointed in the auditor's office at the Customhouse.

The Morgan railroad has been completed to Vermillionville.—Trains will commence to run to that place two weeks from to-day.

The State convention to nominate delegates to Chicago will meet Monday, May 24th. It will be the last convention in the country held for that purpose.

Mr. J. P. Ball, jr., clerk of the court in Concordia parish, and editor of the Vidalia *Eagle*, left for home Tuesday evening on the steamer R. E. Lee.

It is thought the Democratic convention, called to elect delegates to Cincinnati, will favor the two-thirds rule in the convention. Tilden's managers want the rule abolished.

The coroner's jury in the case of Clovis Baptiste (colored) has returned a verdict that the deceased met his death by a gun-shot wound inflicted by officer Henry B. Jackson.

The news from Washington saying that the Committee on Privileges and elections had decided that Kellogg must go, did not create any excitement. Just what was expected.

A section of the Washington Artillery was ordered with extraordinary promptness yesterday morning by Gov. Wiltz to St. Charles parish to suppress the so-called "black bulldozers."

The wife of Mr. O. C. Blandin died one week ago to-day.

The Equal Justice Benevolent Association will entertain their friends on the 29th inst. at Exposition Hall.

"Gen. Grant can't carry Indiana," say his opponents. Perhaps not; but it is well to remember that he was the last man that *did* carry it, and that since he went out of office the State has gone Democratic every time.—Inter-Ocean.

ROXBOROUGH—At Plaquemine, Iberville parish, at half past 4 o'clock p. m., March 15, 1880, WILLIAM JAMES ROXBOROUGH. Aged, 18 years 9 months 14 days.

Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland papers please copy.

The article reproduced on the first page from the *Messager-Franco Americain*, a French journal published in New York, is worth perusing. It shows how the outrages committed on our race in the South are viewed by foreign and impartial minds. Until justice is meted out impartially to all classes and races in this section, the South must justly suffer under the ban of the humane sentiment of the civilized world. The writer of the article in the *Messager* deserves the thanks of the Southern Negro.

Prof. E. J. Edmonds informs his friends and the public that on the 1st day of March (Monday next) he will open at his residence 347½ North Villere street, 7th ward, 3d district, an evening school where all grades will be taught. French and Mathematics a specialty. He can be seen every day at his residence from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m. Terms, moderate. Classes from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Only a limited number taken.

The Republican parish and city committee met Thursday evening with Mr. C. H. Bibb, President, in the chair. No business of importance was transacted. Communications were received from the central clubs of the eleventh and twelfth wards, announcing their adherence to the city committee. The letters were ordered spread upon the minutes. The chair announced the following as members at large, in accordance with a resolution adopted at a previous meeting: J. M. G. Parker, J. L. Dupart, F. A. Johnson, Oscar Allen. On motion the appointments were approved. The committee meets on the 25th instant.

Republican Conventions.

The following are the dates fixed for the various Republican State conventions to meet and select delegates to the nominating convention at Chicago:

Texas	March 24
Kansas	March 31
Connecticut	April 7
Missouri	April 8
Iowa	April 14
Kentucky	April 14
Massachusetts	April 15
Virginia	April 21
Georgia	April 21
Oregon	April 22
South Carolina	April 28
Ohio	April 28
California	April 29
Mississippi	May 5
Wisconsin	May 5
Tennessee	May 5
New Hampshire	May 6
New Jersey	May 6
Maryland	May 6
Nevada	May 11
Florida	May 12
West Virginia	May 12
Michigan	May 12
Illinois	May 19
Alabama	May 20
Louisiana	May 24

Pursuant to notice the State Committee (?) held its first meeting last Monday night, not at No. 11 Exchange Alley, the place designated in the written notice sent to the members, but at Exposition Hall. The former place was sufficiently large to accommodate the *Committee*, but when it became necessary to add forty-odd employes in the Customhouse to the list in order to control its action, that place could not hold them, and Exposition Hall was selected. Although suffering considerably from rheumatism in the foot, and threatened with serious results if we ventured out, the weather being very inclement, we put in our appearance at the Hall about 7:30 o'clock and found a goodly number of familiar faces present. In a short time thereafter the number began to increase and the crowd soon reached the proportions of a first-class mass meeting.

About 9 o'clock Mr. Dumont rapped the crowd to order and stated that he had convened the Committee (?) in special meeting to call a State Convention and to transact such other business as might come before it. The Secretary was instructed to call the following roll of members:

FEDERAL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES.

A. S. BADGER, Collector of Port.
T. C. ANDERSON, Special Dep'y Collector.
A. J. DUMONT, Deputy Collector.
J. D. Kennedy, Clerk Customhouse.
W. G. Brown, "
Paul Trevigne, "
A. Bertonneau, "
W. H. Dinkgrave, "
Joseph H. Lawler, Inspector.
C. F. Glaudin, "
W. H. Green, "
W. F. Loan, "
Jacob Gray, "
J. G. Lewis, "
W. J. De Lacey, "
F. C. Antoine, Night Inspector.
N. B. Hutton, "
R. B. Johnson, "
A. E. Milon, "
Charles Bibb, "
J. S. Davidson, "
R. O. Hebert, Warehouse Department.
C. C. Antoine, Storekeeper.
P. Creagh, Storekeeper.
C. W. Keeting, Gauger.
L. J. Souer, Appraiser.
R. F. Guichard, Examiner.
L. D. Hubbard, Laborer.
George Swayzie, "
Parker Loving, "
O. P. Fernandez, "
R. H. Blunt, "
A. J. Smith, "
G. F. Kelso, "
J. B. Wands, Deputy Weigher.
JAMES LEWIS, Naval Officer.
H. G. Nicholls, Janitor.
Wm. Murrell, Night Watchman (proxy held by L. M. Kenner, Deputy Naval Officer.)
MORRIS MARKS, Collector Int. Revenue.
J. De Groy, Dep'y Col. Int. Revenue.
H. C. C. Astwood, Gauger.
A. Dejoie, "
JACK WHARTON, U S Marshal.
A. A. Maurice, Deputy U S Marshal.
George E. Paris, " "
Thomas Boswell, " "
W. L. MCMILLEN, Postmaster.
P. G. Deslonde, Clerk Post-office.
Thomas Ong, " "
J. B. Gaudet, " "
C. H. Cripps, Carrier Post-office.
W. B. Smith, Postmaster Franklin, La.
Wm. M. Burwell, Register of Land Office.
B. F. FLANDERS, Asst U S Treasurer.
A. H. LEONARD, U. S. District Attorney.
Thomas Wickham, Clerk in Mint.
Wm. Wright, U S Shipping Commis'r.
Wm. Roy, Clerk Shipping Commissioner.
Alex. Noguez, (L J Souer, App'r, proxy).
S. Wakefield, (A Wakefield, Night Inspector, proxy).
E. Gantt, (C F Ladd, Chief Janitor Customhouse, proxy).
J. H. Burch, Clerk Customhouse (absent).

NOT FEDERAL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES.

Taylor Beattie,
T. B. Stamps,
P. Landry (L Lefort, proxy).
V Dickerson,
P. B. S. Pinchback,
J. I. Rodgers,
D. H. Reese (T Beattie, proxy),
T. T. Allain,
George Drury,
B. Barranco,
Ed Keeting,
J. P. Ball, Jr,
Abe Davis,
M. Hahn (J Dugan, proxy),
Don A. Pardee,
H. C. Warmoth,
John T Ludeling,
D. J. M. A. Jewett,
T. S. Johnson,
J. M. G. Parker (T Beattie, proxy),
E. B. Mentz,
Alfred Bourges,
Henry Demas,
Richard Simmes,
Mayer Cahen,
G. Hill,
Thomas A. Cage,
W. B. Merchant,
M. G. Bobe (P B S Pinchback, proxy),
B. F. Joubert,

ABSENT.

A. F. Riard,
B. H. Lanier,
J. R. G. Pitkin,
E. Detege,
A. Mary,
C. A. Bourgeois,
William Harper,
David Young,
Frank Morey,
James S. Mathews,
J. A. Gla,
O. H. Foreman,
Clifford Morgan,
Govenor Hawkins,

Federal officials present	61
Federal officials absent	1
Total Federal officials	62
Not Federal officials present	30
Not Federal officials absent	14
Total not Federal officials	44
Total roll as called	106

When the secretary finished, being one of the number appointed by the chair, we ventured to remind the chairman that according to our recollection the convention only delegated to him authority to appoint 25 members from the State at large, and cited the following resolution adopted by the late State Convention:

Mr. Wickham offered a resolution providing that the State Central Committee be composed of six members from each congressional district, and 25 to be appointed by the president of the convention from the State at large. The president of the convention to be a member and ex-officio president.

The chair stated in reply that the minutes of the meeting held just after the adjournment of the convention by the elected members would explain his action in appointing a greater number of persons than authorized by the convention.

The minutes were read and upon the point at issue showed that upon Mr. Dumont's representation he could not satisfy the demands for membership in the limited number of appointments he had been authorized to make, 25—15 more than ever allowed before that.

Mr. Merchant moved that he be authorized to appoint 21 additional members.

The motion was amended by Mr. Wickham to allow the chairman to appoint as many as he might deem proper.

The amendment was accepted and the motion adopted.

Objection was made to the adoption of the minutes.

The following summary of the balance of the proceedings from the *Democrat* being nearly correct, we reproduce it:

The information was elicited from the chair that under the resolution he had appointed 41 members from different portions of the State. Considerable excitement followed the announcement and a fierce and angry debate or discussion was indulged in, half a dozen members being on the floor at once.

At last Demas succeeded in getting the floor, and declared that the disputed resolution had never passed the committee.

This statement aroused the ire of the chair, and he declared that the resolution had been adopted, and defied any man to contradict him.

Demas did not intend to contradict the chair, but he must still persist in the statement that the minutes were in error.

Warmoth said the question whether the resolution did or did not pass was a serious one, and he moved the appointment of a committee of five to ascertain the facts of the case and to also determine the right of the committee to increase its number.

Leonard said that the committee originally consisted of 36 elected members and 25 appointed by the chair by authority of the convention. Their seats were not contested, and he thought the committee of investigation should be selected from them.

Wickham declared that the resolution had been adopted.

Warmoth insisted on his motion, and it was adopted, and the chair appointed on the committee Warmoth, Guichard, Merchant, Leonard and John G. Lewis.

A recess of fifteen minutes was taken, to allow the committee time to report.

After the recess, the committee, through Warmoth, made a report as follows: That this committee finds that after resolutions were introduced to give the chairman power to appoint additional members, that finally, on motion of Wickham, the chairman was authorized to appoint as many members as he deemed best.

On the question of the right of the committee to increase its membership, the committee find that it has been done, so as to let in everybody who wanted to be a member of said committee.

The committee recommended the adoption of the proceedings of the last meeting, which was done.

Wickham offered a resolution calling a State convention to meet at New Orleans, May 24, and fixing the same number of delegates as were at the last State convention.

Mentz moved to give St. Mary six delegates, instead of four.

Senator Demas wanted the parishes of East and West Feliciana and East and West Baton Rouge to have four delegates, instead of three. He said he did so because the apportionment was made with a view to get proxies by persons who would control the convention which would represent the honest Republicans, then let an honest representation be given to these parishes.

A great uproar here occurred, and a dozen colored delegates were on the floor at once calling the previous question.

Gov. Warmoth took the floor, and, amid the clamor, said they would have no "previous question" and administered a severe rebuke to them. He said they would vote it down. He then offered a resolution to the effect:

That a committee of five be appointed to make the apportionment of delegates, at the rate of one delegate to every five hundred Republican votes cast in 1876, and one for every fraction of two hundred and fifty, except in the bulldozed parishes, where the vote of 1874 should be taken as a basis.

At this point Judge Beattie took the floor, and said he was unlike others here who said they were not partisans. He was a partisan, and the questions to night were all in the interest of partisans. The question was whether the delegates to be sent to Chicago should represent the true Republicans of Louisiana, and as ninety nine out of one hundred of all Republicans in Louisiana were for U. S. Grant as President. He did not want a delegation fixed up to go there who did not reflect the sentiments of the true Republicans, for he was sure the Republicans of Louisiana would send a delegation to Chicago who would cast the solid vote of the State for General Grant.

Each mention of the name of Grant brought forth applause from all outside of the Federal officials, and even some of them moved their feet slightly.

Judge Beattie offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a State convention of the Republican party is hereby called to meet in New Orleans on the 19th of April, 1880. The said convention to be called for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, and for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket and Representatives in Congress, and such other business as the convention may deem necessary.

After some discussion the resolution was tabled by a vote of 53 yeas to 35 nays.

Just previous to the call of the roll the committee decided to admit the reporters, and the weary pencil drivers, who had been forced into very uncomfortable positions and situations to get the proceeding, came into the hall.

Wickham's resolution was taken up and discussed and debated again and again.

Warmoth's resolution was finally brought up and killed, and it was determined to take up Wickham's resolution and fix the representation, parish by parish.

A wild and lively time ensued. The representatives of each parish insisted for their constituents on an increase of representation over that in the last State convention.

Parish after parish was gone through with and the number of delegates in each increased at a fearful rate and amidst the greatest confusion.

Warmoth at last got the floor, and moved and secured a reconsideration of the whole subject matter, and again put in his resolution providing for the appointment of the committee and succeeded in getting it adopted.

The adoption of that portion of Wickham's resolution fixing the date May 24, and New Orleans as the place of meeting, was then moved, and the yeas and nays demanded.

Pinchback suggested that there was no necessity of calling the roll, as the secretary recorded all the Custom house employes in the affirmative, and those who were not in the building in the negative, and he would be right.

Guichard wanted to know how Pinchback would have voted if he had got the Naval Office.

Pinchback answered that he would vote as he intended to vote now, and proceeded to make a speech. The chairman, however, used his club with such effect that the noise drowned Pinchback's voice and he subsided.

Astwood introduced a resolution recognizing the Republican city committee, presided over by Charles Bibb, as the regular Republican parish committee.

Pinchback spoke at length in favor of the committee, dwelt on the claim of the Bibb organization, so that the difference in the parish might be adjusted. He wanted the matter settled, and warned the majority of the committee that if it did not act decisively it would play into the hands of its enemies. It made no difference to him whether they adopted or rejected the resolution, but he wanted the committee on record. There were men in the committee who would do their duty in the convention, who failed to do it now because there was still three or four months of Customhouse salary in sight.

A motion was made to table the resolution and was opposed by Warmoth, who declared he was not well enough informed about the matter to vote intelligently on it. He wanted it referred to a committee for investigation.

The motion was put and lost by a vote of 16 yeas, 52 nays and 10 blanks.

During the call of the roll on the question Lewis and Green made speeches, which were edifying to the listeners, but devoid of effect.

A motion to refer the whole matter to a committee was killed by a motion to adjourn subject to call, which was carried with a rush.

Warmoth, Maurice, Brown, McMillen and Leonard were announced as the committee on apportionment provided for by Warmoth's resolution.

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FOR 1880.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

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FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

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THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS D.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

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1857 Prizes, all amounting to

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2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,0 0
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are	$2 700
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Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.
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All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.
N B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-3-1y

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAR. 20, 1880.

ARKANSAS.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., March 11, 1880.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Our little town has been, within the past week, somewhat excited over two most horrible murders, the actors in which were all colored persons. The wife of a colored farmer a few days since left her husband and came to town to live with her sister, alleging as the cause for her so doing that her husband treated her brutally. She had recently been confined, and her babe was only two weeks old. Her husband, a few days after, followed, went to her sister's little hovel, where the wife was lying on a pallet and sat down by her side on the pallet. He asked his wife if she would return, and, upon answering "No," shot her through the left breast. She died instantly and the murderer then shot himself. He then mounted his horse and rode away, but the wound was fatal, and he shortly fell from his horse dead. The other case was that of a girl called "Dink," who lived with a married sister. Dink purchased opium and administered it to two of her sister's children. The baby died but prompt medical attention saved the other child. Dink says that the reason she killed the child was that her sister and brother-in-law treated her so badly.

DAN RICE,

the famous old showman, lectured in our court-house last night. He claimed to have been converted by the powerful preaching of Moody and the sweet singing of Sanky and to have abandoned all his former evil ways. He says that his show is sunk, but he don't care; all he wants is Jesus. Is Saul among the prophets?

RIGHT OF WAY.

Our citizens are somewhat "torn up" about the railroad now being constructed from here to Little Lock. The railroaders want to go through the city, and many of the citizens are opposed to having the track laid through any of the main streets, but wish it to be carried around the suburbs. A petition was presented to the city council praying that body not to allow the track to be laid through the city—and the marshal stopped the work until the council could act upon the question. A special committee from the city council called a public meeting at the court-house to allow the citizens an opportunity to express their views upon the matter.

POLITICAL.

Our State Central Committee, which has been *non est* for two or three years, has been revivified and meets to-day in Little Rock to make arrangements to send delegates to Chicago. The published call is rather a phenomenal production, having no names attached to it, but I presume it is authentic. The effect of the publication of the call will doubtless be to stir up all the big and little, clean and unclean animals of our political menagerie, and, if you listen attentively, you will probably, ere long, hear something drop over this way. I see no reason to modify the views I have already expressed in regard to the preference of Arkansas as to presidential candidates. The "man on horseback" can give both the others "the grand discount" and win.

LOCAL.

Scarlet fever and measles have been prevailing to some extent both here and in Little Rock, and the weather has been enough to make the blues epidemic, for it has poured down almost constantly. Farmers have been greatly set back by the wet and traveling much retarded by the swollen creeks. Business is very dull.

The St. Paul Baptist Church received its new bell a couple of weeks ago, and its a singer sure enough. I append a brief description: Weight, 727 pounds; diameter, 33 inches; tone, B.; inscription, "What meanest thou, O sleeper? Arise, call upon thy God."—Jonah I, 6. It is from the celebrated foundry of Menerley & Kemberley, Troy, N. Y.

TOOTHPICK.

MISSISSIPPI.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE CAPITAL—BY MONROE.

JACKSON, MISS., Mar. 8, 1880.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

That we know what we are, but not what we may be, is an "old saw" handed down by somebody from somewhere, and brought forcibly to my mind on taking the roll of correspondents for the LOUISIANIAN. No doubt many of your readers will in anguish exclaim, What great sin have *we* committed that this new scribbler has been commissioned and turned loose as it were upon us and the public? Well, there are certain great privileges, we are told, guaranteed by this government, among which is the freedom of the press. In substance that privilege allows the average American citizen to speak or write at large in criticism of his country, its rulers, its politics, religion, crops and weather, and is prized above all others. Perhaps the fear that these novel, fresh and important topics may be overlooked or ignored by your regular correspondents, will be a good excuse for adding the new scribbler to the talented force now on the paper. This part of the "footstool" don't usually pan out very heavily in the way of interesting or exciting subjects to write about. We of these parts jog along slowly—this of necessity—because we are "the capital" of the State, the centre from which radiates all things governmental, judicial and political. You cannot expect us to become sensational or to allow ourselves to unbend from that dignity which should always accompany power and position.

THE LEGISLATURE

adjourned on the 7th inst. Among the intended blessings in the shape of laws, considered by these solons, were an act making it a penal offense for emigration agents to visit this State; a law making every man pay 25 cents to vote; others repealing the charter of towns that were carried by the opposition to Democracy in the last fall election; another allowing a creditor to garnishee the wages of a laborer. (This last act will take the bread out of the mouth of many a poor man's wife and children.) These samples I offer for what they are worth. The laws passed are not yet printed, but when they are I shall give you some extracts. It can be safely said now, that the laws placed on the statute books from 1876 to this date by the Democracy of Mississippi have done as much to crush out the poorer classes, and to retard the Negroes of the State, as could possibly be done in that line, and the spirit of unrest is plainly seen by the most careless observer. The exoduster from this State is not always a black man. The strictly partisan legislation of '76, '77, '78 and '80, all in favor of the "wealth and intelligence" (?) and none in favor of the "bone and sinew," has brought about its legitimate fruits; the industrial classes begin to revolt, the party lash has lost its terrors, some of the white counties in the northern and eastern parts of the State have been carried by the

GREENBACK LABOR PARTY,

which had 16 members in the Legislature. The movement seems to be very popular with the small farmers and is gaining strength daily. It will undoubtedly capture a majority of the Negro votes of the State. You may ask why? For two very practical reasons. First, this party can and will give him protection and representation; second, because for the first time since the Negro has been a citizen he finds himself a neighbor in politics as well as neighbor in locality with his white fellow citizen. This latter reason can be best appreciated by those of your readers who live in the back parishes.

The sentiment of the colored people of this State is

FOR GRANT,

and no one else. They are going to vote for him. But the Democrats will cast the electoral vote of Mississippi for the Democratic nominee. With that blind devotion to National Republicanism which the Negro has so often displayed, he will again march to the polls at the risk perhaps of his life and deposit his vote, even though he knows as well as any one that it will never be counted, for Grant if he is nominated.

So far as State and county elections are concerned, the Negro voter of Mississippi is quite indifferent. Those who monopolize the leadership—the "bosses of the machine"—have been weighed and found wanting and now are minus a following. The experience of Louisiana last December should, I think, convince any one who has the interest of our race at heart that every attempt to organize the Republican party in the South is dangerous. The blood of the black martyr has often moistened Southern soil, but the seed of the Republican Church won't even sprout in it. But I am drifting into the tragic, and will switch off right here if you will only let me give you one more political item. An attempt to reorganize the Republican party in Mississippi will be made by a convention called for May 5th, here, at the capitol. 'I'll be thar," a looker-on, not in Vienna, but in the gallery.

We have a cozy little theatre just finished. All the scenery, frescoing and a handsome drop-curtain, is the work of New Orleans artists. This place of amusement was the scene of

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT

a few nights since, brought about by as cheeky a swindle as could be perpetrated. For more than a week past the bill boards and dead walls about town have been covered with resplendant posters, announcing that the "Great and only Roltair," the magician *par excellence* of the world, would give one grand gift entertainment and performance; catch a 30-pound cannon-ball fired from a real piece of artillery, etc.; then followed a long list of presents to be given to each purchaser of a ticket, together with a sworn statement of the number and value of articles distributed during the season at other places. The town was on the *qui vive*, from the rural Democratic Legislature down to the Jackson small boy (a large element in our population, this last). The desperate intent to buy tickets was something awful to behold. A sett of splendid furniture was displayed on the most public thoroughfare during the day, labeled as the "grand present of to-night's magical display." Rumors of heavy purchases in the grocery line being made, such as flour, meal, hams, etc., came from no one knew exactly where, and of course lost nothing at each repetition. At last, night came; there was a grand rush for tickets. The "bloods" would take $5 worth every time—the gamins a single dash of 25c. All rushed frantically to procure seats. Dress circle and gallery were filled to overflowing with all classes, sexes and colors, each and every one of whom had bright visions of what he or she would get as a prize. The famale portion was intent on getting "that furniture" by a large majority. The sterner sex, especially the colored portion, had an eye to the

"PROVISIONS IN DE BILL."

The small boy thought of and hoped for nothing less than one of those "elegant patent lever and stem-winder gold watches, worth $100," as stated on the programme. The performance began and was a tolerably fair one, but most too lengthy for that anxious audience. They stood it, however, until the end. Then came the distribution of presents, every ticket holder being entitled to one. The entire audience, eager to get their prizes, arose as one man. The scene can better be imagined than described. As the presents were handed out and their trivial character and utter worthlessness became apparent to the mass of struggling humanity, all around the "Great and only Roltair," loud cries for "that furniture," "we want that flour," "whar's dem hams?" and other kindred querries, went up in angry tones. Roltair and his assistant said nothing, but the way they handed out 2-cent lead pencils and little 5-cent paper sacks of meal and flour, to that crowd, was a sleight-of-hand display never to be forgotten. Finally the victims would stand it no longer. Things began to look serious and Roltair and his friend began to look scared when a bright idea occurred to him. Partial order being secured he explained to his patrons that on account of the heavy character of the other prizes of flour, meal, etc., the management had deemed it unsafe to place such articles on the stage, and if the audience would retire to the rear entrance on the next street, he would meet them there and continue, etc., and he started for the door. But the crowd could not see it in that light, and the way they went for those two frauds was strictly in accordance with the

"MISSISSIPPI PLAN."

Pistols were flourished and "cuss" words were used; cries of "hang him, hang him," echoed through the hall; women and children became frightened, and there was a perfect stampede. Several persons were bruised up in the jam, but luckily no one was seriously injured. Roltair and his assistant were hustled out under the protection of a deputy sheriff and lodged in jail for safety. By this time the crowd had cooled down to some extent and it was concluded that the law should take its course without the aid and assistance of Judge Lynch. The swindlers, however, were not legally liable and could not be dealt with as they really deserved. They left Jackson between "two suns," and if the "Great and only Roltair" should be so reckless as to return, he will "catch a cannon-ball" and he will hold it, too. To quote the language of one of his colored patrons, who hoped to buy a barrel of flour with a 25-cent ticket—"Dese Jackson folks is *sho* mad."

MONROE.

REPUBLICAN PARISH COMMITTEE

First Ward—T. W. Wickham.
Second Ward—David Wilson, J. F. Thomas.
Third Ward—George P. Nelson, John Lewis, Lewis Smith.
Fourth Ward—R. T. Wheeler.
Fifth Ward—C. H. Bergeron, H. T. Jean.
Sixth Ward—
Seventh Ward—W. H. Green, R. Reid.
Eigth Ward—A. A. Maurice.
Ninth Ward—A. Butler, George Washington.
Tenth Ward—S. S. Decker, C. H. Bibb.
Eleventh Ward—Chas. Gordon, G. Williams.
Twelfth Ward—Seymore Alcorn.
Thirteenth Ward—
Fourteenth Ward—H. Powell.
Fifteenth Ward—H. Wilson.
Sixteenth Ward—John T. Claiborne.
Seventeenth Ward—H. Raphael.

CHAS. H. BIBB, President.
O. P. FERNANDEZ, Sec'y.
J. FARBACHER, Cor. Sec'y.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago on WEDNESDAY, THE 2D DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election. Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional district, four at large from each State, two from each Territory and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON,
THOMAS B. KEOGH, Chairman.
Secretary.

Jere Haralson,	John P Jones,
Powell Clayton,	Wm E Chandler,
George C Gorham,	George A Hasely,
Samuel H Elbert,	Thomas C Platt,
Marshall Jewell,	Wm C Cooper,
S M Harrington,	H W Scott,
Wm J Purman,	Nelson W Aldridge,
J B Deveaux,	John J Patterson,
James P Root,	William Rule,
John C New,	E J Davis,
John Y Stone,	W S Colburn,
John A Martin	John W Mason,
Wm C Goodloe,	Elihu Enos,
P B S Pinchback,	R C McCormick,
Wm P Frye,	Newton Edmunds,
C C Fulton,	S J Bowen,
John M Forbes,	Thos Donaldson,
Eswis H Heath,	Alex H Beattie,
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POEMS,

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The preface will be written by F. G. Barbadoes, Esq., President of the Banneker Historical Association of Washington, D. C. The transition of the colored people from slavery to Freedom has been a most remarkable one; and whatever tends to prove their genius and intellectual power should be cherished by the race itself and its tried friends.

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Wm. J. Steptoe. ..Grand Senior Warden.
R H Taylor.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
H. E. De Fuentes .....Grand Secretary.
Worshipful—J. L. Collins...Grand Lecturer.
J R V Thomas.....Gr. Orator.
Peter Joseph.....Gr. Senior Deacon.
Jno G Lewis.....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Geo Turner, J A Williams, } Gr. Stewards.
Chas. Becknell.....Grand Marshal.
A B Blount....Gr. Master of Ceremonies.
Jno Shields.....Gr. Standard Bearer
Henry Hicks.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
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A P Williams.....Gr Organist.
Jeff Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

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H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

Jno. A. Marshall.....W. M.
A. W. Thompson.....S. W.
J. R. Collins.....J. W.
Alex Johnson.....Treas.
Henry Hicks.....Sec'y.

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A. R. Blount.....S W.
Frank Anderson.....J W.
St. F. Casavave.....Treas.
Frederick Fobb.....Sec'y.

Meets 2nd. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

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J. A. Williams.....S. W.
C. H. Bibb.....J W.
W. J. De Lacey .....Trers.
A. A. Williams.....Sec'y.

Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

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J. V Labourstrie.....S W.
Wm. Vigers.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
T. V. Deslonde.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

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Henry Connor.....S. W.
Richard Douse.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
J. L. Lapierre.....Sec'y

Meets Baton Rouge, La.

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Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird .....Treas.
F W Barrington .....Sec'y

Meets at Monroe, La.

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M. Papillo.....S. W.
S. Gonzales.....J. W.
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B. Boguille.....Treas.

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